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W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Written Expressly for this Journal.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.
The leading lines of our newspaper broadsides have of late been startling enough to satisfy the utmost desire of the lovers of sensational excitement. This week alone has furnished "Assassination of the Emperor," "Dreadful Colliery Explosion, fifty lives lost," "Total Wreck of an Abyssinian Transport," "Dreadful Bread Riots in Exeter and Bridport," "Fenian alarm in Cornwall," "Threatened Rising at the Execution of the Irish Fenians," "Fenian alarm in India," and "Loss of 10,000 lives by the submergence of an Island." Day by day, arriving at their railway stations, men see these brief records of real disaster, or imaginary ills, and thus pass on their way to their business haunts, repeat the news to the first comer, who, says, "Oh, yes, I saw it in last night's second edition," look for details in the *Times*, and the impression by that time being entirely effaced some new wonder is expected. So familiar do we become with evil tidings, and so fast are we living in these days that they seem to be almost a necessity of our life, and a terrible necessity it is. As a consequence, every one is willing to believe the worst, and many contribute to the manufacture of panic and unfounded rumours, for the origination and spread of which our ancestors would have ostracised a man—aye, the very best man, on "Change or in the public mart. The multiplication of newspapers is one cause; the avidity with which the people are reading just now any and everything written with a view to excite them, and the amplitude of description with which our criminal reports are prepared for the public prints, tends to educate our people in a false and perverted taste of the sensual and debasing, and more or less nearly all our leading papers have yielded to the supposed demand of the times.

The *Daily News* is an honourable exception. Starting at the bidding of the men of Richard Cobden's class, it has always had influence larger than its circulation and character above its modest pretensions. Serious, philosophic, and respectable, it has always deserved well, but never received the full of its deserts. It is unquestionably the best commercial authority in the country, and about the only consistent organ in the metropolis of the great Liberal party. Up to the present time it has held its own as a high-priced journal, but now it is announced as a penny paper, and public opinion has received the announcement with evident favour. In the presence of such a rival it will be hard for the *Morning Star* to stand, and few will regret to see a paper commenced by Joseph Sturge and others, on principles long since abandoned, absorbed by a prudent, decent, and powerful liberal journal.

Within a week we have had two royal speeches—so called, at least, though simply the utterances of the Government. The Emperor of the French is made to say that his "recent Exposition has been the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace," and then, as though the Council detected a natural uneasiness throughout the whole continent of Europe, they put these words into his mouth:—"It is necessary to accept frankly the changes that have taken place upon the other side of the Rhine, to proclaim that, so long as our interest and our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformation effected by the wish of the populations." The internal system of Germany being thus accepted, they proceeded to throw overboard the pet scheme of the Emperor, of making every able-bodied Frenchman into a soldier, they sacrifice the Army Reorganisation Bill of last session, and formally announce that they will be content with the improvement of the Army Act of 1832. Thus the threats which caused all Europe to stand on the defensive withdrawn. And within two days the British Government give to our people an equally confident assurance in the pacific terms of the speech delivered in the name of the Queen of England.

In a full House to-day, and amidst the breathless attention of Peers and Commons, the following words conveyed the most welcome promise of uninterrupted peace. "I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe." No doubt the great "difficulty" is the conduct of France in reference to the Roman States, but the British Government were able, before the 20th of November, thus to speak:—"The Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to dispatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions; that object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that his Imperial Majesty will find himself enabled by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible grounds of misunderstanding between his Majesty's Government and that of the King of Italy." I would have said, however, that after all, who can tell the temper of this wily Emperor? Some people think, if they fear to say, "his speech is smoother than butter, but war is in his heart," and I am no prophet I forbear any prediction.

The storm which swept so lately over the Italian peninsula has been succeeded by a great calm, but it is not the calm of satisfaction—it is the brooding of despair. Still I am glad to see that the last news from Rome, November 24, is that three French regiments of the Line have received orders to leave for Civita Vecchia. The people of Milan, Genoa, and Pavia regard their hopes as crushed, but not crushed out; they complain of the ruthless disregard of international rights and national honour; and, remembering that Garibaldi and his sons are in a common prison, they say "Napoleon's difficulty will be Italy's opportunity," and that very soon.

Of Garibaldi, I hear by a private letter that he is not receiving the treatment deserved by a brave and unfortunate soldier. Weak as may be his judgment, he is every inch a hero, and the denial of those luxuries of life—pen, ink, and paper—and the exposure to continued espionage, are contrivances too mean and cruel for any but his narrow-minded jailors.

He cannot write, but it is well known, for Garibaldi has said it, that the Pontifical troops could not have won the boasted victory at Mentana but for the French reserve. The cover these five regiments gave to the Papal soldiers alone turned the scale against the undaunted volunteers, and gave the victory against and not for the liberator of Italy.

The work of strife is going on by this time in Abyssinia, and the Queen's first words to Parliament to-day were an apology to "My lords and gentlemen," for calling their attendance "at an unusual and probably an inconvenient season." Parliament has been called to vote

supplies, and the state of public feeling is far from satisfactory to the Government. As I said last month, the impression grows that we owe this remote and expensive struggle with King Theodore to the meddling and muddling of our Foreign Office. It is this, and not the conduct of our missionaries or our merchants, that has brought on this costly and inglorious war.

We are asked to "relieve our countrymen from unjust imprisonment," and to vindicate the honour of the Crown. While there is no one in the three Kingdoms who begrudges a proper sum for so legitimate an object, there are many who think the preparations have been very extravagant and that the armament sent forth has been considerably overcharged in numbers. The regret is felt quite as much on the score of the certain ravages of death in the ranks of our troops, as of the expensiveness of the expedition, and the discussion which commences to-day will be protracted, angry, and, perhaps, serious to the Government. Speculation is busy as to the probable increase of our tax on income, or the raising once more of a revenue on paper, or it may be on pins, public conveyances, or spirits, and then comes the awkward question as to the adjustment of the burden. While money is at 1 per cent., and for months has been declared a "worthless article," the unlearned folk cry out, "Why tax the people for millions of expenditure when money is valueless?"

In July last I closed my letter with these words: "Money is down to 2 per cent." November is just going out and money rules lower than ever, and shows no tendency to rise. The theories of our economists are falsified, for a light harvest, and a dearth of gold for foreign coin, has not produced the ordinary and rapid rise in discount. Throughout this week I have daily seen the bullion departing from the Bank of England at the rate, it is said, of from £20,000 to £50,000 a day, and yet the money market remains the same. Notwithstanding the Abyssinian demands there seems too much gold for the want of the country; such is the depression under which we are suffering in every department of trade and manufacture.

The popular organisations known as the "League" and the "Union," recently relieved of the Reform struggle, are summoned to reappear in full force, for the securing to the people a monetary system less liable to fluctuation and less avowedly maintained in the interests of the great families and capitalists of this country. It will be long before this question of currency reform becomes a popular one; but, like all other great movements, an agitation of this long-vested question. Such subjects are by far too abstruse and philosophical for our political agitators, who delight in more than the sight of excitement and loud cries of applause. To expect to get enthusiasm out of a discussion on the precious metals and the rise of the markets is out of the question, and so Mr. Beales, M.A., seeks to divert his immediate followers into a cautiously expressed sympathy with Fenianism, under the guise of a demand of justice for the Irish people. The difficulties are enormous, and the danger personally not slight, for with our hero's excitable temperament, it would not be difficult to ensure a half-devised martyrdom as the price and end of his unbecoming rashness. A specimen of this kind of folly has just been presented. Five men have been found guilty of the murder of a policeman, Brett, shot during the rescue of two Fenians in Manchester. The sentence is about to be carried out on four of them on Saturday, the 23rd, and a cry is being made that these men are noble Irish patriots, that they have committed only a political offence, and are not worthy of death. Mr. Beales's party hold a mass meeting in Clerkenwell, adopt a petition, and present themselves at the official residence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The answer there is that they must leave their petition and retire. Instead of this they force their way into the ante-room of the Home Office, place a Mr. Finlan in the chair, pass resolutions in the Minister's own apartment, and leave just in time to be escorted out of Downing-street by the Police Commissioner and a troop of soldiers. This conduct is scarcely rebuked at the next meeting of the League by Mr. Beales, whose effrontery is unparalleled by his most admiring myrmidons.

The Government will, no doubt, be all the firmer in consequence of these noisy manifestations and others of a still bolder sort. The publication of a Fenian circular at this moment, will not incline them to mercy, even if public opinion was not so strong against its exercise. Readers in Sydney will scarcely credit the genuineness of such writing as this even in Ireland.

As yet, however, England has not resorted to the open slaughter of Irish political prisoners, but should she do so, I am instructed to say that for every judicial assassination she is guilty of the life of a prominent Englishman will be sacrificed by the Government, and you will perceive upon England must rest the odium of having first inaugurated the policy of assassination in her present struggle with Ireland. Whether the persons to be put to death by England are not the same as those who belong to the Fenian organisation or not, a full measure of retaliation shall be exacted on their behalf, in recognition of their claims as political prisoners.

What may happen no one knows, but since one man at the last moment has been reprieved, there are only three "prominent Englishmen" to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of the "degraded nation." It is awful enough to think of three men being launched into eternity this morning as a satisfaction to public justice, and with the present spirit abroad among the lower class, it is not too much to say that this wide-spread disaffection will produce more—perhaps many more—significant examples. Calcraft, the hangman, was threatened by letter, and the citizens of Manchester have patrolled their streets by night for a week past, in fear of the incendiary's torch or vitriolic fire.

It is impossible to allow that this murderous attack, thus expiated upon the gallows, has its proximate cause in the wrongs of the Irish people. It is equally futile to deny that unless some prompt measures be taken to secure the contentment and prosperity of Ireland, England may expect to dwell in arms at home, and to abandon the prospect of retaining the respect of foreign nations.

The escaped Fenian convicts Deasy and Kelly, for whose rescue three men have been hung, and fourteen will be transported, reached New York last month, and were to receive an ovation forthwith. Excepting for their crime the men really deserve their liberty for the ingenuity with which they dodged our bungling detectives, through whose hands they slipped so cleverly. At Liverpool Deasy got up a sham quarrel with his companion, and appealed to the police to decide between them, and at Queens-town, while on board the American ship, Deasy talked with the detectives, condemned the Fenians, and said he knew they were in search of those scoundrels Deasy and Kelly.

The police have retrieved their character somewhat by the clever capture of Richard Burke, after months of tracking, in the streets of London. Burke was one of the most prominent American Fenians, and he has been betrayed into the hands of the police by his

most intimate friend and associates in New York.

We are threatened just now with an agitation in France against a renewal of the Commercial Treaty, which was arranged in 1860 between that country and Great Britain and which expires in 1870. On both sides of the Channel there is great stagnation of trade, and the merchants of France complain that English rivalry, which was kept in check by the scarcity of cotton during the American war, now inundates France with its productions. They deprecate the introduction of our yarns to the injury of their cotton spinning, and demand a "profound modification" of the Commercial Treaty, that is to say, a protective duty on foreign cotton yarns and tissues. A year's notice is required and in all probability the superior intelligence, if not the self interest, of the rulers of France will overrule any such suicidal proposal as that of the manufacturers of Amiens.

Apropos of Australian beef a very sensible letter from Sydney, dated August 31, has appeared here, and it is as well that your preservers of meat should see what English consumers are led to expect when your long expected supplies do arrive.

"Among the many inventions of these times is one for preservation of meat, birds, and fish, in tanks, by freezing apparatus applied to the surface of the tank, and the use of ice. The agent is ammonia, and its application appears simple and inexpensive. The promoters are sanguine that it will be a great boon to the colonies, and that it may be used for supply of passengers and ships' crews. Recently I went with a friend to see, and was in the tank, in which were joints, whole carcasses, birds, fish, milk—all in most perfect preservation. Some had been there for months, other for only a few hours. The most so frozen is said to be partly eaten, when cooked, as if freshly killed. The carcasses in the tank are not septic, but perfectly fresh. The reason to expect that, one long, quantity of the surplus stock of these colonies will be exported in this state for supply of distant markets."

Our star-gazers have sustained a great disappointment. The magnificent shower of meteors last year led to the expectation of a second visible display this month. Our leading astronomers gave out that at 7.30 a.m., on the 14th, the shower would commence, and, of course, all Young England, and many of our older folk, were up to see. No meteors, however, gratified their sight, and we must comfort ourselves with the hope that if the phenomenon did appear, our cousins on the North American continent, and those who do business in the great waters of the mighty Atlantic, have had an imposing exhibition.

We have just taken leave for a time of our great tale-writer Charles Dickens. A brilliant company, in learning, wit, and station, assembled to say farewell to England's most popular author on the eve of his departure for America. Lord Lytton presided, and the speeches were as characteristic as they were admirable. Another literary banquet has been held in honour of Mr. Trollope, till now a clerk in our General Post Office, and a third to Dr. Norman McLeod, prior to his temporary departure to India, and it is said to Australia.

The emigration reports of last year, late enough in publication, show that the number of persons who left for Australian homes in 1866 was 24,097. To New South Wales, 1648; Queensland, 6054; Victoria, 8531; South Australia, 3392; Western Australia, 167; Tasmania, 7; New Zealand, 4298. Of these, 22,481 embarked at English ports, 1135 at Scotch, and 481 at Irish. The number of married men was 2544, married women, 3014; single men 8574; single women 5764; boys, 1877; girls, 1692; the rest infants. The total was a decrease, as compared with 1865, of 13,186 persons.

The question of the relations between capital and labour is beginning to be freely discussed by our modern political economists. The abundant supply of labour, notwithstanding the diminution of population by emigration, is the foundation of a claim that, in the interest of the working class, labour shall regulate its employment by co-operation, strikes, and trades unions. Mr. Ernest Jones, an old political offender here, comes out, not now as a Chartist lecturer, but as the apologist for strikes and the champion of the "tools of society." His demand is for land, the land at present monopolised by the aristocracy to be given up to the occupation of the plebeian millions. He calculates that out of 77 millions of acres 39 millions are out of cultivation, and that 3 millions of agricultural labourers are upon the land earning from 8s. to 12s. a week. The surplus population, thus forced off the land, crowd the manufacturing districts, and labour, in self-defence, must regulate its arrangements between the employer and himself, or it is useless, the article cannot live. The argument, though pushed to the extreme, is increasingly favoured that the rights of private property in land has its limits.

One gleam of hope in reference to Livingstone has again visited us. Dr. Kirk writing from Zanzibar, had just returned from Lake Tanganyika, and gave a distinct and specific account of a white man travelling alone in that remote region.

Our Government has at last decided to apply to Parliament for power to take into its management the whole system of telegraphic communication in this country, another piece of centralisation for which we have become so famous of late. The measure is not popular and it is not thought that the public service requires the monopoly, which with its enormous political patronage is to be placed in the charge of the Postmaster-General.

The Education question is gradually claiming more of public attention. Three parties are formed—one for extending the present system, so as to include the lowest class, hitherto excluded, though much needing education; this is the National School party. The second, or the philosophic humanitarian party, advocates a national and compulsory system, supported by local rates, and purely secular. The third, or the voluntary party, declare their willingness to fall in with the present system, if all questions are withdrawn which make it a condition that religion shall be taught in these schools. The Government is anxious to secure the support of the voluntaries, and at a large conference of Congregationalists yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted in these terms:—"That with the adoption of the system of payment for teaching of secular instruction, and the promised exemption of National Schools from the payment of rates for religious teaching, the meeting could not advise that Congregational schools should continue to reject public aid and inspection. It was urged further that the measures, classed above, accepted by all who are assisted by the Parliamentary grant, and that, on the ground of impartial justice, grants should be made alike to religious and secular schools. Another resolution strongly recommended the maintenance of the Home Education for the training of teachers."

A number of the old voluntaries decline to fall in with this movement, but seeing that some system of a comprehensive character will be demanded, it becomes imperative to deal with the whole question in a spirit of compromise, if, without the sacrifice of their cherished principle, they can come in on equal terms with schools receiving State aid.

One of the most interesting pieces of intelligence in reference to the Paris Exhibition is that in addition to a daily Protestant service in the park, portions of the Scriptures in all languages, to the value of thirty thousand pounds, have been gratuitously distributed to all classes

of visitors, including priests, soldiers, and the dwellers in the agricultural districts, who received the present of the Holy Scriptures with avidity. The British and Foreign Bible Society presented copies of the Bible to each Commissioner, and one was to have been presented to the Emperor, with an address, but after the deputation had waited in Paris for eight days, they came away because the Emperor fixed the reception for a Sunday. I am inclined to think that religious men, regarding this as an eminently religious subject, might have carried up the Word of God with prayer and supplication to the foot of the throne in the Tuileries, even on the Sabbath, and have found the blessing of the Almighty upon so pious and laudable an endeavour. The Bible goes on a Monday through a Court officer, and the Emperor will receive with it a silent, but not in his judgment, a merited rebuke. "The bread cast upon the waters" may nevertheless be found after many days. The Prince Imperial, under the teaching of an intelligent and pious Scotch governor, of whom he is very fond, may find in that very Bible the message of salvation.

It will be interesting to you to know, that an experiment recently made by the Board of Works here for the utilising the sewage of the metropolis has been attended with the most surprising results. Three farms in Essex have been worked with these manures, and the yield of mangold-wurzel and rye have been more than double those of any former years. The report is not published, but the value of our refuse, hitherto wasted and drained into the Thames, is beginning to be understood, and there is little doubt that our large cities will all profit by the example thus rendered.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.
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Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that as the subject had been opened, he might be permitted to offer a few observations. He was very much surprised to see that the mails were to be despatched on Sundays—thirteen mails in the course of the year, and all to be despatched on Sundays. This was most objectionable; would be highly inconvenient to merchants and banks, and in fact, to all the corresponding community, which would be the effect of depriving the unhappy clerks of their Saturday half-holiday. It seemed, too, to him, to be a most unnecessary derogation of the Sabbath—that day should be invariably fixed upon for the departure of the English mail. He did not know if his hon. friend was in a position to give any information on the subject, or whether any representation would be made to the Government of this colony. He trusted, however, that if such arrangement was made a strong protest would be forwarded by this Government, with a view to some other more suitable day.

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THE GOVERNMENT scheme for converting all provincial stock into colonial, and mentioned what were considered its very unfair bearings upon the colonial finances at large. The Stafford Government was never so unpopular as now, and nothing but the want of an able leader of Opposition can possibly save it over another session I imagine.

The Bay of Islands coal is coming into the market here in some quantity, and must soon supersede at this port the Newcastle coal. I do not think the present workers of the mines have capital enough, however, to bring it fairly into competition with the New South Wales coal throughout the colony for some years to come.

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Gentlemen's best gold
Ladies' English and C
Ladies' diamond-set w
Gold bracelets, brooch
Superb diamond elusio
Ruby, opal, emerald, a

Signt rings, studs, pins
Ladies' presentation of
Silver claret jug, per
Silver spoons and fork
Elkington's electro-pl
Centre pieces, flower
Bicoulan glasses, for
Achromatic microscop
Brazilian pebble spec
Large astronomical tel
Barometers, mercurial
Registering maximum
Dissolving view appa
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Oxygen apparatus, gas
Medical galvanic inst
Magnetic instruments
Electro motive power
Surveying instruments
Foresters, prisma
Pocket compasses, po
Regulation military a
many other articles
MAC
late Brush and Mac

BRAZILIAN P
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Pure water fil
MAC DONNELL

VISITORS TO S
spect A. CON
and Jewellery, Silve
Mail; also, Colonial
nt greatly reduced pr
The stock consist
watches, London
watches, ladies' di
watches, gold bracele
diamond, opal, ruby

sheets; links; pins;
Jackets and charms;
chains, newest design
to mention.
Public spectacles,
400, George-street,
Call and see the w
A. CONWAY, 4
graph Office.

GRAND EXH
LERY, SILV
FANCY GOODS,
A. BLAU begs t
ceived a magnific
the most fashionab
advices of monthly
and Vienna, has de

greatly reduced price
of 18 carat gold, g
guaranteed.
A. B. would enur
New designs in
necklets, lad
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pins, Mordan
Silver goods in cup
services, clu
cases, &c.
First-class ladies' n

of greatly im-
Jet and coral jewel-
Optics, in opera,
barometers &
silian pocket watches
Meerschaum pipes,
Clocks, vases, be-
variety, &c. &c.
Sh

INDIAN CON-
powder, cur-
preserves, guava
choice goods, for
Co., Calcutta.

FEATE and HAY

CAMDEN PA-
signed are
of the above celeb-
supply them at mo-
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Meacurthur's seal,
upon. FEATE &
Merchants, 258, 2

NOTICE.—THE
AGENTS

Whitehead and Co
are prepared to ex-
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PEATE and H
FAMILY W
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tion to their large
spirits, beers, liqu
Hennessey's and
Champagne—Clie
Sparkling mosell
Sicem wine, still
Finest old port, a
Curacao, boyons
Bottled also—B
Soda water—B
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PEATE and
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TEA DEALER
 most con-
 lb. Good strong
 15s to 30s; Pek
 and every descri
 BENN

BAVARIAN
 splendid co

FOR SALE
 J. Glenn
 per dozen.

PARIS
First Floor
by New South
for their "Daily"
at 96, New Pitt
Branxton.

TO FAMIL
good pur
in quarter-cas
Messrs. W

AUSTRAL
Porphy
Hermitage, 150
Bradley, New

AUSTRAL

A MOOR
COLONIAL
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and SEL
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FIORE
ON SALE
Amonth
bottle. Als.

TO MERC
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CANVAS.
 SALE
 Hunter-street
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King-street,
JUST LA
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Thy at
SUPERIOR
S-1

5 Bales Navy Canvas
Fine and Coarse Seaming Twine
Hessian Bags.

FRIDAY, 17, at 11 o'clock.


MESSRS CHAS. MOORE and CO. have
received instructions to sell by auction, at
their Rooms, Pitt-street. THIS DAY, 17th.

1 bale navy canvas, 0
1 ditto ditto, 1
1 ditto ditto, 2
1 ditto ditto, 3
1 ditto ditto, 4
1 ditto fine seaming twine
1 ditto coarse ditto
1 ditto Messian bags.
Terms, liberal.

Claret.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants.
THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have
received instructions to sell by auction, at their

Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
10 casca claret.
Tetras, cash.
8-4 Grey Calicoes.
THIS DAY, 17th;
At 11 o'clock.
MESSRS CHAS MOORE and CO. have

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 2 bales heavy 8-4 grey calicoes.
Terms liberal.

 **FRIDAY, January 17, 1868.**

Clearing Sale at the Stores of Mr. T. J. Bown, Bathurst-street, opposite the Cathedral, prior to his departure for

Europe.

Steam and Fire Engines, Stock-in-trade.

To Engineers
Brass and Copper Smiths
Brass and Iron Founders
Gas-fitters and Plumbers
Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.


JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Mr. T. J. Down to sell, on the premises, Bathurst-street, opposite the Cathedral, **THIS DAY, January 17, 1868,** at 11 o'clock precisely, **Stock-in-trade, comprising—**
First-class curving machine
Lion-brand corrugated iron
Messrs. Down's and Bathurst's iron files

Sheddwood idm Rogers = galvanized iron tins
 Sheet lead, 6lb.
 Lead pipe
 Brass piping
 Large brass tube
 Beer engines
 Brass, stop, and bill cocks
 Steam cocks and fittings
 Vulcanized flexible tube
 Force pumps

Well worthy the attention of engineers and others in want of a first-class

CYLINDER TABLE ENGINE,
 1 6½ inch cylinder table engine with wrought crank and fly wheel
 1 new cylinder Cornish boiler 8 feet long 3 feet 4

diameter, 1 foot 9 tube, all 1 inch thick; furnace plate
 Lowncor, the remainder of best Staffordshire brown
 iron fitted with furnace door, frame, and bars; 1 3
 inch single safety valve, lever and weight, 1 steam
 feed and blow-off cock, and 1 pressure gauge.
 Terms at sale.

 MONDAY, January 20th, 1868.

At the Australian Bond.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Napoleon the 3rd, McMillan, master, from Glasgow.
165 Casks Bottled Ale and Porter.
Damaged by sea water.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Shippers,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on **MONDAY next, January 20, 1868**, at 11 o'clock precisely, 165 casks bottled ale and porter, Duty paid.
 Qu account of whom it may concern.
 H—1. 2. 9. 24. 26. 27—26 casks, quarts, porter, each

dozen, slightly damaged
5, 25-2 ditto, ditto, ditto, much
28-12-16 ditto, pinto, ditto, each 7 dozen, slightly
43, 45, 47-69, 61-75, 77-81-35 ditto, pinto, pale, ditto,
ditto
46, 78-2 ditto, ditto, ditto, much
97, 101, 115, 116, 120-6 ditto, quarts, ditto, 4
dozen, ditto
83, 85-93, 98-100, 102-114, 117-119, 121, 124

130-100, 102-5-75 ditto. ditto, ditto, ditto
slightly.

On account of the ship.

HH\$, 3-1 cask, quarts, porter, 4 dozen
44, 00, 82-3 casks, pints, ale, each 7 dozen
135, 101-2 ditto, quarts, ditto, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, January 20th. 1868.

265 Half-barrels
American Dried Apples.
Just landed ex Lubra,
After the Sale of Damaged Beer.
To Grocers
Storekeepers

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on **MONDAY** next, **January**
20th, 1868, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
256 half-barrels American apples.
Just landed ex Lubra.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
 Important Sale
TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES,
 Now landing,
 Comprising all descriptions suitable for
 Banks
 Merchants
 Trading and Insurance Companies

Shippers, Ironmongers, and others.
Particulars, with day of sale, will appear.

JOHAN G. COHEN has received instructions
to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms,
The above.

Preliminary Notice.

Shipment of BEDSTEADS, now landing on Sobraon,
On an early day.
Comprising,
Solid Iron Four-post
6 x 6 x 14 x 6
x 6 x 3
Half Tester

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
to sell the above by public auction,
Due notice will be given.

Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne.

To Fancy Dealers, Perfumers, Hairdressers and others

THIS DAY, Friday, January 17.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, 10 cases, as above, comprising 2 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pints, pints, and quarts, wicker

2 cases, each 40 dozen, assorted portwines—*oss. bouquet,*
jockey club, extract de violet, rose, &c.
For impetive sale.
Terms liberal.

Fancy Soaps.

THIS DAY, Friday, January 17.

MR CHARLES TRAKIE has been in

MRS. CHARLES HEARLE has been in-
structed to sell by auction, at his r-
Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, the following:-
Without reserve,
6 cases fancy soaps, assorted,
Terms at sale.

UNDERSOLD,
To Stationers. Formerly known better, to the

THIS for cash only—Stone, quarta, &c.; pinta,
vinegar, in long bottles, 5s dozen. 278, P.
opposite School of Arts.

BRYANT and May's Jönköping tundstickor and plattor
Fry's soluble and assorted chocolates, Carson's
corrosion paints; buggy harness, curled horsehair, el
cutters, grist mills, &c., for SALE. J. C. Neild, 227, Geo.

ROYAL PROCESSION.—WINDOWS and every other place of accommodation to be had for the day. 348, George

WANTED, Married Drapery Storekeeper, both used to serve; salary about £200 a year. Farm Over-seeer, Butler, Grooms, Married useful Couples, Housemaids, or one to assist; Nurses, Cooks and Landladies, General Servants, &c. Mr. Haigh, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a duly qualified medical OFFICER, for the Grenfell Hospital, who must be willing to dispense medicines. Salary £100 per annum. Applicants send in their testimonials as quickly as possible to the Secretary of the Committee, of which Mr. Haigh is the Chairman, at the Committee, E. A. Baker, Secretary pro tem.

WANTED—Professor MAC PEGG, Dancer.

WANTED; to BUY all kinds of good second-hand Furniture, Guns, Pianos, Glassware, and articles of Vestu, in quantities from £5 to £1000, bought by Hardy, Brothers, Brokers and Valuers, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road,
he are open to negotiate with parties wishing to dispose of
their furniture by private contract, to avoid the publicity
of an auction sale.

FURNITURE VANS always on HIRE, and furni-
ture carefully packed by experienced hands, for transpor-
tation on all parts.

A PARTMENTS, with board, for a gentleman, in a
private family. 179, Liverpool-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM Suite vacant; also, single rooms,
Mrs. Anderson, 2, College-buildings, Junction-st.

A PARTMENTS Vacant, 9, Bligh-street, opposite
Union Club. Plunge and shower baths.

A VACANCY for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman.

A plunge and shower baths. 16, O'Connell-street.

A PARTMENTS.—Furnished bedrooms and sitting-room. 4, Clontarf-terrace, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff.

A PARTMENTS vacant, balcony windows, to LET on the arrival of Prince Alfred. 209, Mearns-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a lady or gentleman. F. S. Smith, 39, Park-street.

A PARTMENTS, furnished, first-class. No. 163, Crown-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A PARTMENTS, sitting and 2 large bed rooms, furnished, private; Hydo Park. Pierce, Stanley-st.

A PARTMENTS, neatly furnished, parlour, bedroom, kitchen, &c; terms moderate. 669, Crown-st., Surry H.

A PARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 13, Janson-street. Single and family rooms.

A PRENTICES Wanted, In-door, to Dress and Mantle making. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

A PARTMENTS.—Two handsomely furnished suites,

A 3 rooms each. 166, Premier-terrace, William-st.
SIBBY COTTAGE, Wellington-place, Darlington,
 to LET. Apply to Mr. Eastway, Rosemeath Cottage.
B **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, 186, Prince-street,
 Church-hill.
B **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, Mrs. Eldon's, 294 and
 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.
B **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**, for a single gentleman, in a
 private family, Derwent-street, Globe. Card, Mr.

BURWOOD—To LET, a neat Villa RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, servant's room. The outbuildings consist of two rooms, washhouse, coachhouse, and stable; also, two-acre paddock. R. Wyne, PHU-tret.

RESIDENT HOUSE, near St. Philip's, 2 ROOMS, at Marrickville. A. Layard, Jamison-street.

FURNISHED Apartments, with board. 61, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street, near Macquarie-st.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without BOARD.

MITTAGONG PROPER.—TO INVALIDS and others requiring Change of Air.—A person residing within two miles of the Railway Station, is prepared to receive one or two families on reasonable terms. A large orchard and grounds attached to the house, and conveyance to and from the station.

For particulars Inquire X. Y. Z., Post-office, Nattai.

NEWTOWN.—TO LET, opposite Camden College,

HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply Mr. Harrison,
OFFICE.—To LET, one of those very eligible
OFFICES, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

RESIDENCE, with Breakfast, for Gentlemen, 10s
weekly. 242, Castlereagh-street.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE, Penrith, within one mile
of Railway Station.—FARMS to Let and for Sale.
Apply to Richardson and Wrench, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM,
111, Bathurst-street, between Pitt and George sts.

NO LET, a pleasantly-situated 7-roomed HOUSE, West-street, Darlington. J. FENSON, 351, Pitt-st.

NO LET, those Three first-class SHOPS, next Christ Church—low rent. J. R. Whiting, 3, Hunter-st.

NO LET, a STORE, 60 x 30 feet, 12 per week; steam power if required. W. Pritchard, King-street.

NO LET, SHOP and HOUSE in Lower George-street, Apply 28, Upper Port-street.

NO LET. Furnished BEDROOM for one or two Single

TO LET, a SHOP, in a first-rate business position at the corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road. Gentlemen. 73, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, HOUSE, 346, Castlereagh-st., between Liverpool and Bathurst sts. C. Kildann, S. H. Road.

TO LET, unfurnished, two ROOMS and KITCHEN. 125, Prince-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, every convenience, 99, Bourke-st.; suit large family. Mr. Toleno, on premises.

NO LET, a G-roomed HOUSE in first-class order. Rose and Cleveland streets, Shepherd's-paddock.

NO LET, HOTELS, in all parts of Sydney. Grisdale and McDonough, 242, Pitt-street.

NO LET, furnished APARTMENTS, with or without board. 114, Elizabeth-street.

NO LET, a HOUSE, Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington. Apply 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

NO LET. SHOP AND PREMISES, Pirramatita-street, next Britcher's, butchers; stables, yard, water, &c. rent 25s per week. Apply No. 12, Old Newtown Road.

NO LET, SAW MILL AND WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Apply to Joseph Womersley, Lancher Flour Mills.

NO LET, first-class suburban **HOTEL,** commodious premises; rent, 20s. Takings, average £14. 12s. per week, including License and Furniture, £120. Apply to F. E. Rishworth, agent, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, A snug RESTAURANT, in Market-street, doing a good business, with purchase of fixtures, furniture, glass fittings, and cooking utensils complete. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, RICHMOND COTTAGE, Edgelycle Road, now in the occupation of Jean To Klot, Esq. Possession will be given about the 1st March next. Apply J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 2, Curlew-terrace, Wynyard-square, having every com-

TO LET, a Grocer's SHOP, well fitted up. Stock to be taken at valuation. The present proprietor leaving through other business. Application to be made at the Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, Belmaria.


TO LET, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, situate at Parramatta, built of stone, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stables, &c.; large garden, and good supply of water. Apply Sparks and Smith, auctioneers, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

TO LET, that compact and delightfully situated RESIDENCE, known as Tudor House, Victoria Street, with its excellent stabling, garden, bath-room, and dressing-room; gas and water laid on throughout; interior very handsomely decorated, adjoining the residence of Monsieur L. Sentis, French Consul. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET, a semi-detached suburban RESIDENCE, situated on the South Head Road, between Paddington and Waverley, containing eight apartments, fine view

3853, GEORGE-STREET, near the Telegraph Office to LET. The premises comprised two shops, dwelling-house, storage, &c. Apply to Mr. Salter, solicitor, 14, King-street.

WORKING MEN'S HOUSES. 7s per week. Bel-

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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